



ISSN 2307-8235 (online)

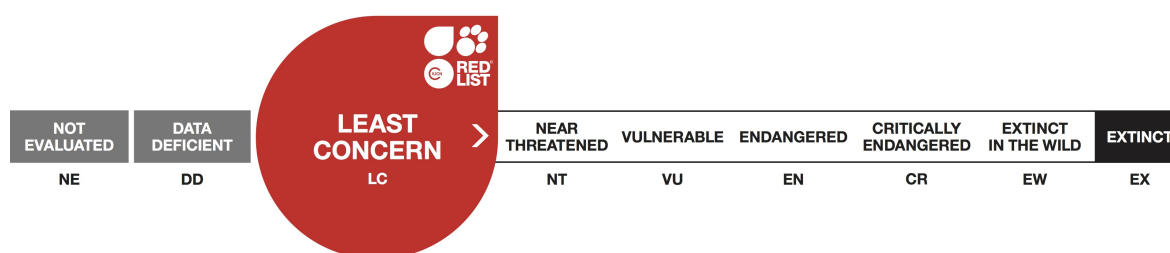
IUCN 2008: T132791A100455099

Scope: Global

Language: English

## *Cephalopholis igarashiensis*, Garish Hind

Assessment by: Rhodes, K., Samoilys, M., Choat, J.H., Myers, R., To, A., Ma, K., Nair, R., Suharti, S., Law, C., Amorim, P. & Russell, B.



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**Citation:** Rhodes, K., Samoilys, M., Choat, J.H., Myers, R., To, A., Ma, K., Nair, R., Suharti, S., Law, C., Amorim, P. & Russell, B. 2018. *Cephalopholis igarashiensis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T132791A100455099. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T132791A100455099.en>

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Epinephelidae

**Taxon Name:** *Cephalopholis igarashiensis* Katayama, 1957

### Synonym(s):

- *Cephalopholis igarashiensis* Katayama, 1957
- *Cephalopholis igarasiensis* Katayama, 1957
- *Cephalopholis swanius* Tsai, 1960

### Common Name(s):

- English: Garish Hind, Goldbar Grouper, Japanese Cod
- French: Vielle Voyant
- Spanish: Cherna Chillona

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2018

**Date Assessed:** November 17, 2016

### Justification:

*Cephalopholis igarashiensis* is a widely distributed, naturally rare and deep-living species. There are no known major threats; therefore, it is listed as Least Concern. The change in status from the previous assessment reflects an improved application of the Red List categories and criteria, as well as a better understanding of available data.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Data Deficient (DD)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T132791A3452612.en>

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

This species is distributed from southern Japan to Fiji and French Polynesia. Its depth range is 64-250 metres.

The specific localities in which it occurs are as follows: Japan, Ogasawara Islands (Japan), Taiwan, Philippines, Guam, Tahiti, and French Polynesia (Heemstra and Randall 1993). It is also reported in Fiji and Tuvalu by Chapman and Cussack (1990). Palau, Marianas, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Rotuma (Fiji), Samoa, Cook Islands, Society Islands and Tuamotus Islands (French Polynesia) and Christmas Island. Also recorded from Scott Reef and Rowley Shoals in waters off northwestern Australia (Rome and Newman 2010). Its occurrence in Tahiti, French Polynesia is reported from a

specimen caught at 250 m.

**Country Occurrence:**

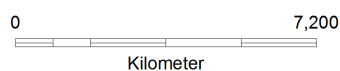
**Native:** American Samoa; Australia; Christmas Island; Cook Islands; Disputed Territory (Paracel Is., Spratly Is.); Fiji; French Polynesia; Indonesia; Japan; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Federated States of ; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Philippines; Samoa; Taiwan, Province of China; Timor-Leste

**FAO Marine Fishing Areas:**

**Native:** Indian Ocean - eastern, Pacific - eastern central, Pacific - western central, Pacific - northwest

# Distribution Map

*Cephalopholis igarashiensis*



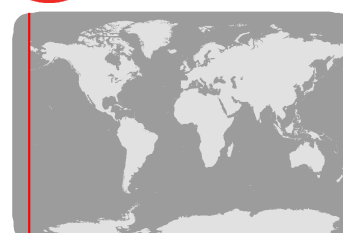
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## Range

■ Extant (resident)

## Compiled by:

IUCN Grouper and Wrasse Specialist Group



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



## Population

This deep-living species is presumed to be naturally rare to scarce. In Guam, catch in 1985 was 10 kg and 260 kg in 1999 (Zeller 2006). It is exploited commercially in Indonesia, but catch data are not available (P. Mous and J. Pet unpublished data 2017). A length-based assessment of commercial deepwater grouper fisheries in eastern Indonesia reported 131 individuals, 5% of which were immature ( $\geq 17$  cm to  $\leq 22$  cm total length). The spawning potential ratio was estimated at near 100% and the stock is currently considered not overfished (P. Mous and J. Pet unpublished data 2017).

**Current Population Trend:** Unknown

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This deep-living, demersal species is associated with steep reef drop-offs, seamounts and offshore banks (Mathieu *et al.* 2002). The maximum total length is 44.8 cm. The upper depth limit was originally reported as 80 m, but there is a photo available of this species at a depth of 64 m (reef.com). At lengths between 14 to 19 cm, this species is two to five years of age (Fry *et al.* 2006). Natural mortality is estimated as 0.35, longevity is 40.6 years and length at maturity is about 23-25.4 cm (P. Mous and J. Pet unpublished data 2017).

**Systems:** Marine

## Use and Trade

Juveniles of this species are highly-valued in the aquarium fish trade, and retails at USD\$6,000 per individual (reef.com). It is caught incidentally and retained in deep-water subsistence and commercial fisheries, including in Guam, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (Zeller 2006, Fry *et al.* 2006, P. Mous and J. Pet unpublished data 2017). Rare occurrences in markets in some parts of its range indicate that it is not likely being targeted.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no known major threats.

## Conservation Actions

In Indonesia, there is a total length limit (23.9 cm) for take of this species, and this is considered sufficient to maintain a sustainable fishery (P. Mous and J. Pet unpublished data 2017).

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Rhodes, K., Samoilys, M., Choat, J.H., Myers, R., To, A., Ma, K., Nair, R., Suharti, S., Law, C., Amorim, P. & Russell, B.

**Reviewer(s):** Linardich, C.

**Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s):** Carpenter, K.E.

## Bibliography

Chapman, L.B. and Cusack, P. 1990. South Pacific Commission Deep Sea Fisheries Development Project Report on Second Visit to Tuvalu 30 August - 7 December 1983. In: South Pacific Commission. (ed.). SPC (Noumea), Noumea, New Caledonia.

Fry, G.C., Brewer, D.T. and Venables, W.N. 2006. Vulnerability of demersal fishes to commercial fishing: Evidence from a study around a tropical seamount in Papua New Guinea. *Fisheries Research* 81: 126-141.

Heemstra, P.C. and Randall, J.E. 1993. *FAO species catalogue. Vol. 16. Groupers of the world (Family Serranidae, Subfamily Epinephelinae). An annotated and illustrated catalogue of the grouper, rockcod, hind, coral grouper and lyretail species known to date.* FAO, Rome.

IUCN. 2018. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2018-2. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 15 November 2018).

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Zeller, D. 2006. Unpublished data base; Creel & Offshore surveys American Samoa, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. Available at: <http://www.seaaroundus.org>.

## Citation

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## External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

# Appendix

## Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.2. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs	-	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.8. Marine Neritic - Coral Reef -> 9.8.3. Foreslope (Outer Reef Slope)	-	Suitable	-
11. Marine Deep Benthic -> 11.1. Marine Deep Benthic - Continental Slope/Bathyl Zone (200-4,000m) -> 11.1.1. Hard Substrate	-	Marginal	-
11. Marine Deep Benthic -> 11.5. Marine Deep Benthic - Seamount	-	Suitable	-

## Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.1. Intentional use: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

## Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

## Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 250
Upper depth limit (m): 64
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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